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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 19, 1918.

DETECTIVES IN LABOR UNIONS.
BUILDING TRADES' CONCESSION.
LABOR DEMANDS A HEARING.
THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.
OUR STAND VINDICATED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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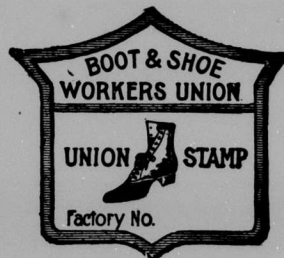
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THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
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The Independent Cracker Co.
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MONTH

No. 41

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DETECTIVES IN LABOR UNIONS.

It has long been known to trade unionists that detective agencies are always endeavoring to get representatives into the labor unions and that special efforts are made to get them into positions of trust and responsibility in order that they may the better be able to serve the nefarious masters and cut down and destroy the influence and usefulness of the organizations by weaning public confidence and sympathy away from them.

In this connection it will be remembered that some time ago the Oakland Union of Streetcar Men found a Pinkerton detective on its executive board. The fellow was exposed in open meeting and it was with difficulty that the officers of the organization restrained the membership from lynching the worthless creature before he could make his escape from the hall. However, he was expelled from the organization and allowed to go his miserable way without physical violence, but always to remain an object of derision and scorn at the hands of decent men.

While there has been no recent discovery of such a condition of affairs in the labor movement of San Francisco it is more than likely that some of the organizations on this side of the bay have in their midst some of these venomous creatures and it behooves every member to be vigilant and watchful in order that they may be discovered before they are able to inflict injury upon the movement.

Men who are able to sell their vicious services to detective agencies are usually rather sly and artful and, therefore, not easily found out, but if the membership of the average union will but give a little attention to this question, attend the meetings of the organization and keep a watchful eye on those who are continually urging radical action at every opportunity it will be possible to discover the spy and the crook and thwart him in his purposes.

For some reason or other the organizations on the other side of the bay seem to be particularly susceptible to the machinations of unscrupulous agitators who seek to gratify only their own desires. These crooked creatures know that in order to gain influence in organizations they need but appeal to the radical elements to gain their ends. In this way representatives of detective agencies have been known to succeed in gaining positions of influence and power in the Oakland labor movement and to have used that power and influence to the great hurt of the organized workers thereof. Because of some of the circumstances connected with the strike of boilermakers just closed, taken in connection with known corroborating conditions, there is a strong suspicion that all is not well with the personnel of the officers of the Boilermakers' Union on the Oakland side of San Francisco Bay. An investigation is now under way and is to be prosecuted with vigor and completeness. Already some facts have been uncovered which give promise of resulting in exposing treachery of the meanest kind on the part of persons now holding office in that organization.

Such conditions, brought about by traitors to the cause of labor, have lasting detrimental influences upon the labor movement and interfere with legitimate efforts to remedy difficulties on the part of honest officers of labor organizations, and even the radicals, who are often responsible for crooks gaining offices in the unions, should be anxious to have the spies and crooks weeded out of the organizations.

While it is unfortunate that such creatures are

ever able to gain their ends in labor organizations, it is a condition we are confronted with and not a theory, and we must face the situation squarely in the light of the facts revealed to us and proceed to drive the rascals out into the open where they shall be known for what they really are and their opportunities for further harmful agitation lessened as much as possible. Whenever double-dealing wretches are discovered in the labor movement they should be shown no mercy. Prompt expulsion and exposure should be their portion. Particularly is this true of the fellow who would interfere, not only with the progress of the union, but with the very welfare of the Nation itself. We are engaged in a colossal struggle of world-wide proportions to preserve the rights of the people, and the foul beings in the employ of detective agencies know that if they can induce the organized workers to do things that interfere with the proper prosecution of the Nation's part of the great conflict they can seriously and permanently injure the labor movement, and the bringing about of such a result is their major purpose at all times. "These are times that try men's souls," and the labor movement must stand the test, but it cannot do so if paid agents of spying institutions are to be permitted to persuade the membership into actions which bring the organized workers into just disrepute. Weed out the detectives clear and clean and keep them out of the organizations of labor permanently.

CASH HOUSE WAITERS TO REJOIN.

Cash house waiters, so-called because they pay cash for the meals they bring from the kitchen to the customers and who are employed in the higher class cafes and hotels, are considering the advisability of re-affiliating with Waiters' Union Local No. 30. Recently they petitioned their employers for an increase in wages and met with no response whatever from the employers. Last Tuesday afternoon they met at Moose Auditorium and were addressed by Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the Labor Council, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who spoke to them of the advantages of re-affiliating with organized labor which in the past secured for them the improvement in conditions they enjoyed here in excess of those enjoyed in the big cities where they have not yet organized.

SHORTER DAY FOR ICEMEN.

Seattle claims to have the distinction of having the best paid icemen in the world. Their hours of labor have been reduced from eleven to a basic eight-hour day, with higher pay for overtime. Their wages are \$125 per month, with 75 cents for overtime.

MINIMUM WAGE OF 65 CENTS.

Toronto, Canada, Pattern Makers' League reports that things are moving along smoothly since the new minimum wage scale was put into force here of 65 cents per hour.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Frost of the electrical workers, A. R. Ewing of the bartenders, Frederick Dauernheim of the musicians, Andrew Flynn of the structural iron workers, Robert M. Richardson of the machinists, Milton J. Thompkins of the laundry wagon drivers, John J. Mackel of the asbestos workers, Patrick White of the marine firemen.

OAKLAND BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

At a meeting of the Oakland Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union at the Auditorium, held Sunday afternoon and attended by 2200 members out of a total membership of 3500, the following orders for immediate strike as published in the press were adopted:

"Motion 1. That we cease work on Monday, the 15th of July, because of the attitude taken by the shipyards on wages and conditions.

"Motion 2. That we do not return to work until we have a written agreement, signed and sealed by properly authorized officials of the shipyards, giving us the following conditions:

"No. 1. That wages in accordance with the Macy scale will be paid and all conditions stipulated by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board will be put in force from July 15th.

"No. 2. That all men who have been paid off below the Macy scale shall receive their back pay within one week.

"No. 3. That officers of this local delegated by the local shall have free access to the yards and to all ships, in the water or on the ways, at all times, and shall have freedom of speech with all workmen.

"Motion 3. That a committee of seven be elected and that this committee be instructed to inform the officials of the Alameda plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Moore Shipbuilding Corporation and the Hanlon Drydock and Shipbuilding Corporation that the committee will be at the offices of this lodge, in the Labor Temple, Oakland, Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and will be prepared to meet the representatives and the employers there."

The strike took place on Monday morning and the shipyards on that side of the bay were tied up as a result. The men struck without the sanction of the Iron Trades Council or of the International Boilermakers' Union, and these two organizations very promptly disapproved of the hasty action taken and ordered the union to return to work immediately.

At a largely attended meeting in the Oakland Civic Auditorium on Tuesday morning the men voted to return to work on Wednesday morning. This was done and work is now going on as usual in all of the plants on the east side of the bay.

The grievances of the workers, and some of them seem to have been well founded, will be adjusted by the Federal officials at an early date, and it is to be hoped that there will be no more trouble over the wage question and that the building of ships to defeat the armies of the Kaiser will go on more rapidly than ever before.

That the strike was not warranted and that any bona fide complaint that the workers had could have been adjusted without the cessation of work, is the general belief of those in the labor movement who have had experience in the adjustment of differences of the character complained of by the officers of the Oakland Boilermakers' Union.

MCGINLEY HAD SEVERE ILLNESS.

J. P. McGinley, international organizer for the Bartenders and Cooks and Waiters, was in the city in the interest of the Tavern bill, he being one of the authors of the bill that will allow you to purchase a glass of beer or wine without being compelled to purchase a meal. Unfortunately, he was confined to his bed by illness and had to return to San Francisco Sunday.—San Diego "Labor Leader."

BUILDING TRADES CONCESSIONS.

According to an agreement signed by P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council, there will be no labor trouble in the bay district in building industries working on Government contracts for the duration of the war. The agreement also specifies that all bidders, whether local or Eastern, for Government shipbuilding must base their bids upon the California union scale. The agreement is signed also by Mortimer Fleischhacker, representing the Labor Conciliation Board; Gavin McNab, representing the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Director-General Schwab, and various representatives of Eastern firms desirous of bidding on local Government contracts. The agreement overcomes the former objection of California union men working for concerns which maintain non-union shops in the East. The condition imposed by organized labor is that the California union scale must be paid both here and in the competing shops. Unless this agreement had been reached, Director Schwab intimated that a large amount of ship construction would be lost to this district.

CONTRACT DOCTOR SYSTEM.

Warning from the legislative committee of the Central Labor Council of Seattle that the existing first-aid law of the State of Washington must be revised to abolish certain objectionable features, led the said council to recently appoint a special committee to investigate the operation of the first-aid and compensation law under the present contracting doctor system, which is found to operate in Seattle in the same unsatisfactory manner as in other States where employers have the only say as to who shall treat their employees in cases of accidents. The committee will bring in proposals to secure legislative revision of the present first-aid law. Under the workmen's compensation law of the State of Washington, as first enacted, the employer was not required to furnish medical aid to injured employees. It is only recently that such aid, under name of first aid, was made compulsory upon employers.

SENATE VOTES WIRE CONTROL.

Congress last Saturday evening, by a vote of 46 to 16, granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. All amendments were voted down and the resolution was adopted in identical form as passed by the House. The President is given authority to assume control over all properties for the period of the war and determine the compensation to be allowed for the Government's use and control of the operation of the lines. In case the lines refuse the compensation offered by the President, they may accept 75 per cent of the sum fixed and are permitted to sue for what they deem themselves further entitled to. When the Government takes over the lines, it is generally expected an increase in wages will be granted the employees.

MISS KATHLEEN BURKE HONORED.

"For her devoted and distinguished service in behalf of suffering humanity and mercy in war work for the Red Cross," Miss Kathleen Burke, the noted Red Cross worker, has been elected an honorary member of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Lodge No. 6, San Francisco, California. Miss Burke is on a visit to this city and has addressed large gatherings of workmen at the ship plants. She is an earnest and impressive worker and has the gift of touching the best chords of the human heart in her appeals for the suffering populations of devastated Europe.

MEN WANTED.

Aviation Section of the Marine Corps—18 electricians, 3 photographers, 90 gas-engine men, 10 acetylene welders, 10 wireworkers.

Tank Corps—Limited number of tractor drivers, heavy auto-truck drivers, auto-engine mechanics, machine-gun mechanics, oxyacetylene welders, blacksmiths, wireless buzzer operators, cooks.

Instrument Makers—Indefinite number wanted.

For Induction or Enlistment—Indefinite number of the following: Refrigeration engineers, steam engineers, chemical workers (not chemists), electricians, 1 policeman (of U. S. parentage).

Hull Division of the Bureau of Construction and Repair—Indefinite number of men of civil or mechanical engineering training. Applicants must have had three years' experience, one of which must have been in a supervisory capacity. Pay from \$7.36 to \$10.24 per diem. Age limit, 55 years. These positions are also open to citizens of Great Britain and France.

Engineers or Experts in Clay, Lime, Cement and Glass Industries—The Fuel Administration requires a large number of men classed as engineers or experts in the clay, lime, cement and glass industries, to act as field inspectors to check up work being done in plants and wherever possible to suggest more efficient methods of manufacturing the product. This service is voluntary and does not carry any compensation, although the men will be reimbursed for expenses. A man will be assigned to a certain district and will be asked to give up to the service not more than two days in a week.

Applications are still being received for positions in the Ordnance Department.

Information concerning enlistment in any of the above branches can be obtained from Arthur P. Will, Federal Director for California, U. S. Public Service Reserve, Room 51, State Capitol Building, Sacramento.

PROHIBITION LEGISLATION DEFERRED.

In arranging last Saturday for a midsummer vacation, a formal unanimous consent agreement was entered into by the Senate to defer until August 26th further consideration of the \$11,000,000 food production bill, containing the amendment for "bone-dry" wartime prohibition. As a part of the agreement, the Prohibition advocates secured a definite pledge that the bill shall have the right of way when the vacation recess period of the Senate ends. There is a report current that the President favors a proposal to give him the authority to finally determine under all conditions whether the prohibition is desirable, and that he is inclined to oppose any action materially reducing internal revenues.

UNIONISTS SHOULD BUY UNION GOODS

So that eventually every manufactured article will be made under union conditions and by concerns who are favorable to the aims of trade unionism. From this time on the rights of the workers will be more and more recognized, seeing the important place they are occupying in the great upheaval which is going on in the world today. There is no reason at all for union men supporting and purchasing non-union workers and factories and our people must learn to be more active and give more thought to this matter of the union label for it will be only through their own efforts that reforms will come. Eagleson's can supply you with anything you want in shirts and men's goods that are union made. Their store and factory is busy turning out the best there is in union-made merchandise. So let us buy only union-made goods.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

LACHMAN BROS.
Mission at 16th
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

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California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses
Prices Always Reasonable Satisfaction Guaranteed
2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - Oakland
1221 Broadway - - -
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & CO.
MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO
Union Made Clothes for Union Men
Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

"Quality" Credit
Suits—Coats—Dresses—the smartest styles of the season are here for your selection—Select now, pay later in small payments.
COSGRAVE
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE
352 POST-ST.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Herman's Hats
UNION MADE
2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

LABOR DEMANDS A HEARING.

The Drys are not having it all their own way at Washington, as Labor's Emergency Liberty League points out in its advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The right of the workers to a glass of beer either with their meals or in a leisure hour, or both, they show no disposition to surrender upon any such grounds as those put forth by Prohibitionists who now agitate in borrowed livery.

The brewing of beer was several months ago reduced by 30 per cent, and a Government order, recently made, restricts the quantity to 50 per cent of the output of last year; and while there has been less of barley used in the making of beer, it does not appear to have been used to any unusual extent by housewife, stockraiser or dairyman. And, as the League points out, this year's grain crop promises to be of unprecedented size.

In the light of these undisputed facts, the food conservation argument so industriously exploited by the Drys falls to the ground. The utter fallaciousness of such use of this argument lies rather in the assumption that to whatever extent a person uses beer that person wastes food. The obvious answer to this is: (a) the bulk of the beer consumed by the workers is taken with their meals; (b) and so taken, it represents not a waste but a saving of food, in that it makes more enjoyable and more sustaining their daily fare.

Deprive them of this aid to their meals, and how shall the deficiency be made up? In one way only could this be done: by increasing the solid proportions of their fare, and would not this make further demands upon the grain supply or its sources?

No economy would be effected, and this the Drys must know. But what boots it what argument is used if Prohibition can be put over! That the effect of this continued nagging of the workers may throw them off their stride, concerns these doctrinaires not a little bit. Sensible men and women admit that when a country engages in war, drink must be restricted, just as restrictions need to be placed upon many other things. But this can be overdone no less with regard to drink than to such other things.

Great Britain was until lately an example of such misdirected zeal. Beginning in the second year of the war, a series of restrictions, each more severe than the one preceding, had been placed upon drink. But the government (wholly uninfluenced, however, by any such Prohibition propaganda as that which plagues this country) overshot the mark. As these restrictions increased in number and severity, the industrial masses became more and more discontented. Followed the appointment by Lloyd George of a commission to inquire into this rapidly growing discontent. The commission made its report last fall and this has been republished in an official publication of the United States—Bulletin No. 237 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. We cull from the report a few running quotations:

"* * * the matter should be sensibly dealt with, not from the high ideals of temperance reformers, whose schemes of betterment must be kept in their proper place until after the war, but from the human point of view of keeping the man who has to do war work in a good temper, which will enable him to make necessary sacrifices in a contented spirit.

"* * * there would be much more sense in depriving England of tobacco, but it would not help to win the war. * * *

"* * * The commission were frankly amazed at the strength of the objections to the liquor restrictions. These came not only from men in the habit of drinking beer, but from those who were life-long teetotalers and yet recognized the

need of beer to those working in certain occupations.

"* * * We hold no brief either for or against beer drinking, but we are convinced that it is a question which men must settle for themselves, and that it must be recognized that beer is more than a drink. * * * We recommend to the Government that the supply should be largely increased. * * *

With such valuable information so conveniently available, and coming from such disinterested sources, the wonder grows that our statesmen, or so many of them, pay any heed whatever to the clap-trap and rumble-bumble of Prohibition agitators.

LABOR DAY NOTICE.

San Francisco, July 15, 1918.

To each Affiliated Union—Greeting:

To fittingly celebrate a War Time Labor Day, September 2, 1918, the Joint Labor Day Committee of San Francisco Labor Council and San Francisco Building Trades Council has prepared a program which, besides literary exercises and a grand ball in the Auditorium, calls for a grand parade of the organized industrial army of San Francisco on that day.

In order to enable the parade committee to make the necessary arrangements and assign to each union its proper place in the parade and point of starting, your union is urgently requested at once to take up with the membership the question of turning out in the parade, and as soon as that question is decided instruct the secretary to notify this Council of your decision.

The main thing is to show our strength, that we are as patriotic as any other class of citizens, and show by our willingness to march and show our strength that we really are behind the President and willing to do all within our power to back the boys that are on the fighting line in France. To win the war for freedom, the organized workers of San Francisco are ready to dedicate themselves and make every sacrifice required.

No money should be spent on uniforms. Let each union that so desires display its old regalia, carry an American flag and turn out as many members as possible. A big band to lead the parade will be provided at the expense of the two Councils, which will also pay the expenses connected with the literary exercises and the grand ball.

As time is short, we earnestly appeal to you to make your decision quickly and notify the Council of your action.

Fraternally,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

By Daniel P. Haggerty,

President.

John A. O'Connell,

Secretary.

Every yard of material, every day's labor you set free for the Government counts. Every bit you unnecessarily use tampers with the equipment of the army. America expects every man and every woman to do his or her duty in the same spirit that we expect each soldier to go over the top when the command comes without turning to see if the next man has gone first. Never mind what the other fellow is doing. Do your own best.



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Your SUMMER Suit
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Wage—
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day

Prices within reach
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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

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English Cottage

Just Completed on Our
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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
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Union Hats

THAT'S ALL
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Your Hatter
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

ORPHEUM.

The high standard of vaudeville for which the Orpheum is famous will be more than maintained next week when a bill of extraordinary excellence, novelty and variety will be presented. Carl Jorn, the distinguished tenor, will sing several of the songs that have made him famous. The engagement of this wonderful artist is one of the greatest triumphs of the Orpheum management. Henri De Vries, the noted protean actor, recently put away his make-up box and became a producer of one-act plays. His most recent effort is "Camouflage." This comedy-drama means deception, and the deception is practiced by a band of counterfeiters who have an ingenious way of turning their den into the home of a sweet old couple. The counterfeiters are in complete operation; the approach of a suspicious party is announced by the outlook, and presto! every coining device is turned into something else and the counterfeiters themselves become straight-laced folks at whom the finger of suspicion could not possibly be pointed. The 63rd United States Infantry Band will be heard in patriotic selections. Their engagement is limited to one week. Marie Nordstrom, who during her recent too brief engagement of one week, made one of the greatest successes in the history of the Orpheum in her delightful skit "Let's Pretend," will, in response to a numerously expressed wish, play a return engagement. Lowell B. Drew and Vesta Wallace will appear in a flirtation fizz called "At the Soda Fountain," which is a clever and witty medium for the introduction of song, dance and

patter, in which both artists excel. The Equille Brothers are equilibrists of extraordinary skill and daring, and present a novel and thrilling act. Lili Petschnikoff, the world-famous violinist, who has created a great musical furor, will be heard in an entirely new programme. Mayo and Lynn, in their racy conversation, and Ruth Budd, the girl with the smile, will also contribute to this splendid bill. A new series of the Allied Nations Official War Films will be presented.

SHORTER DAY GETS RESULTS.

According to statistics gathered by J. C. H. Reynolds, secretary of the Timber Products Manufacturers, which includes in the membership of the organization the largest operators in the industry around Spokane, Wash., the lumber mills and camps of the Spokane country are showing increased efficiency under the shorter working day for laborers.

"The eight-hour day became effective in the Spokane country January 1st this year," states Secretary Reynolds. "Figures compiled by operators show that the per hour production per man has increased 13 per cent on the eight-hour basis in comparison with the per hour production per individual under the old ten-hour working day.

"The general output of the industry is about 9.41 per cent less than the output under the ten-hour day. The mills are operating with about 65 per cent of the help that is needed in the industry, but we are better fixed in a labor way than we were a year ago, and conditions in this respect are improving."

CANDIDATE FOR JUSTICE OF PEACE.

A. L. Fournier, attorney for the Musicians' Union, on Tuesday, July 16th, filed his petition for the nomination for the office of Justice of the Peace. The petition contained 1840 names, it being the largest filed by any candidate for this office. Mr. Fournier has a large personal following besides having the solid support of organized labor. His entry into the campaign for one of the places on the justices' bench will no doubt cause a stirring contest for the office, and it is predicted by those who know that he will poll the highest vote for the office.

CLEAN YOUR STOVES AND FURNACES.

Soot is a waster. One one-hundredth inch of soot is as hard to heat through as ten inches of iron. War economy of coal and money demands that the interiors of stoves and furnaces be cleaned. Instant action on soot is needed. The clean-up should not be put off until fall. It should be begun now. When fires are going regularly, cleaning should be done every two weeks. The soot layer forms fast and the greatest amount of heat from the smallest amount of coal can be obtained only if soot is exterminated. The householder who insists on a sootless policy will protect his pocketbook, his family, his fellow-men and his country. Coal shortage threatens America this winter. Unless every user of coal is on his toes to prevent even the smallest fraction of waste, many persons may endure such suffering as comfortable America has never supposed possible.



Shirts, Nightshirts
Pajamas, Collars
Overalls



Underwear, Union Suits,
Socks



Work and Dress Gloves



Suspenders, Garters
Neckwear, Armbands

COME BUY! DON'T GO BY —THE LABEL MAN—

There's a label on his shirt and belt, a label on his hose,
A label on his traveling bag, and on his working clothes;
There's a label on his new cuff links, a label on his ties,
A label on his overalls, on every suit he buys.
Garters he wears are union made, armbands, too, he's got,
And when it comes to underwear, you'll find there's one on that;
And when he goes to bed at night, he lies with mind at rest,
Because his nightie's union made, he's found they are the best.
Pajamas bear the label, too, for he would buy no other,
His gloves are made for union hands, he learned that from his mother.
His collar-button's union made, and so are all his collars,
His custom to our union store is sure worth many dollars.
This man is "Nuts" some men may say, "Not so," say Labor's friends,
As always now, his union wage for union goods he spends. —"Retail Clerks' Advocate."

Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere

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WE SELL
UNION MADE
SHIRTS
NIGHTSHIRTS
PAJAMAS
UNDERWEAR
SOCKS
GARTERS
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NECKWEAR
COLLARS
COLLAR BUTTONS
CUFF LINKS
ARMBANDS
GLOVES
BAGS
SUITCASES
WAITERS' GOODS
COOKS' SUPPLIES
BARBERS' COATS

MOONEY "CORAM NOBIS" LOST.

The Supreme Court, by a decision en banc rendered July 15th, refused to issue a certificate of probable cause on the appeal of Thomas J. Mooney from an order of the Superior Court denying his motion to set aside the judgment and sentence heretofore pronounced against him.

The proceeding was begun by notice of a motion filed April 28, 1918, after the affirmance of the above order and judgment by the Supreme Court had become final. In its latest decision, the court, among other things, says:

"The grounds of the motion involved in this appeal, as set forth in said notice and in his oral motion in open court, are that the verdict of the jury, the order denying a new trial, the judgment and the sentence were procured through the wilful nonfeasance, malfeasance and wilful fraud of the district attorney and his assistants who conducted the prosecution, committed upon the Superior Court, the jury and the defendant, Mooney, whereby defendant was deprived of a fair and impartial trial and which prevented a fair submission of the cause. These general averments are not sufficient as a charge of fraud, under any rule of pleading, civil or criminal, known to our law. (People vs. McKenna, 81 Cal. 159; Reay vs. Butler, 69 Cal. 582). In order to ascertain the facts constituting the asserted fraud we must look to the affidavits offered in evidence in support of the motion at the hearing in the court below.

"The crime charged was committed July 22, 1916, on Steuart street, near Market, in San Francisco, by the explosion of a bomb. On the trial it was the theory of the prosecution that the bomb, enclosed in a suitcase, had been carried to the place in an automobile by Mooney, Billings and others, all of whom rode in the automobile, and that it was deposited on the sidewalk by Billings a few minutes before it exploded.

"The affidavits set forth that two witnesses, Mrs. Edeau and Frank C. Oxman, testified at the trial that they, respectively, saw the defendant at or about the time and near the place of the explosion, in the company of the other persons accused of the crime and under circumstances tending strongly to show that Mooney was a participant therein, which testimony, it is alleged, was wholly false, and that prior to the trial the district attorney was informed that certain statements had been made out of court by Mrs. Edeau which tended to show that she had never seen Mooney until after his arrest upon the charge of murder set forth in the indictment, and which, if shown, would have impaired her credibility with the jury. With regard to Oxman, it is asserted in the affidavits that certain information was given to the district attorney before the trial which, it is claimed, would have tended to discredit Oxman as a witness. The affidavits are vague and unsatisfactory on this subject and it is doubtful if they even tend to show that the information possessed by the district attorney and his assistants was of a character that should have raised a suspicion in their minds of Oxman's credibility. These alleged discrediting circumstances were not communicated to Mooney or his attorneys by the prosecution, and they had no knowledge thereof until after the trial, nor until after their motion for a new trial had been denied and the judgment pronounced.

"It must be admitted that the showing of fraud or misconduct on the part of the district attorney and his assistants in conducting the trial, is of the weakest character, even if he were under any duty or obligation to disclose to the defendant all the evidence within his knowledge relating to the case. But we do not place our denial of the application for a certificate of probable cause entirely upon this ground. There are other reasons which lead us to conclude that the

motion below and the appeal from the order denying it are alike without merit."

The supreme court proceeds to review the rules of law applying to the application of the writ of coram nobis, and quotes with approval the decision and authorities cited by Superior Judge Griffin. It is apparent that, although another appeal is pending before the supreme court in behalf of Mooney, action of the Governor is the only remedy left to obtain another trial for him.

On last Wednesday morning Tom Mooney, guarded by six deputy sheriffs, was removed from County Jail No. 1 to his death cell in San Quentin. There was a touching scene in the county jail as he bid farewell to his wife and mother.

Mooney's last words as he left the jail were: "Labor must act and act quick to stop my murder. The Chamber of Commerce will carry out their program at all costs if labor doesn't prevent them."

All arrangements for the Mooney Day demonstration in Dreamland Rink on Sunday, July 28th, are concluded. Oakland and Richmond central labor bodies have made arrangements to attend en masse, and a record crowd is expected. The Alameda Building Trades Council on Tuesday night appointed five of its members to act as vice-presidents of the meeting. The Central Labor Council took similar action.

John H. Walker, member of the Federal Mediation Board and president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, will be the principal speaker. Brother Walker has been associated with the national government in its conduct of the war since the United States accepted the challenge of the Central Powers. He is associated with the National Fuel Administration and several other government war bodies in an advisory capacity and enjoys the confidence of President Wilson to a very large extent.

Of Dan Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, the other speaker, nothing much may be said. Dan Murphy is too well known to California labor men to need an introduction. He jumped into the Mooney fight at the very start and accomplished herculean work.

John H. Beckmeyer, business agent of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, will act as chairman. Beckmeyer made a very capable chairman of the last large meeting in the Civic Center Auditorium, and it is only to be expected that he will be equally successful on Mooney Day.

STRIKES PROHIBITED.

Strikes are prohibited for the period of the war, under an agreement reached between the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the American Steamship Association and the Shipping Board.

Union members failing to submit grievances to the board for settlement will become subject to discipline by the Association.

Overtime payment for all work done off watch at sea, except that necessary for the immediate safety of the vessels, was granted the union. The ruling is one of the most important of numerous far-reaching concessions granted by the Board, doing away with the ancient privilege accorded mates of calling men during their rest hours to any task they might find or devise, without extra pay. Such work now will be compensated at the rate of time and a half.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality; both together make an excellent temper.—William Penn.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
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Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

There was a king who said his loving
Nature meant to find
A way to demonstrate his great
Affection for mankind,
If they would give him power that would
Reach the world across;
So he shot the earth to pieces just to
Show that he was boss,
And his reward of merit was
A sacred iron cross.

—Washington "Evening Star."

The Entente Allies—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self-governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and \$495,000,000,000 of national wealth. The Central Powers have 1,250,000 square miles of territory, 147,000,000 people, and \$134,000,000,000 of national wealth. The entente owe an aggregate debt of \$69,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent of their total assets. The Central Powers owe \$37,000,000,000, or 28 per cent of their national wealth.

A statement has been issued by the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the twenty-four allied nations are contemplating the forming of an association for the promotion of their economic interests after the war. Whether Germany eventually will be permitted to join the organization will depend upon her acceptance of the tests that will be applied for membership, and which will not permit such a grouping of nations as is being carried out by Germany under the present Hohenzollern scheme. The association will be free and voluntary but the component nations are required to subscribe to certain principles for the security of the organization.

Arguing in favor of a charter amendment that would deny the right to vote to all except taxpayers, one of our daily papers says: "Multitudes of our voters not only pay no taxes, but cannot even read the American language, and are voted by bosses in blocks." When the American Federation of Labor was endeavoring to have the literacy test law passed by Congress to prevent illiterate foreigners from entering this country, this same paper became very indignant and vigorously protested that the illiterate made a very good citizen and should not be debarred from coming here and helping this great country in the struggle for progress. Illiterate citizens are valuable assets when they work cheaply, but when it comes to voting on questions that involve taxation the organ of the money bags will have none of it even though it must display its inconsistency in registering its objection.

:: Our Stand Vindicated ::

That the Torrens law for registering and transferring titles to land may work great harm and injury to the unwary, even become an instrument of deliberate fraud without the possibility of redress, is apparent from the record of a case recently decided by Superior Judge Fred H. Taft of Los Angeles. It was held by him that a duly recorded deed and possession of real property are of no effect for the establishment of title in the face of a regularly issued Torrens certificate which failed to disclose the ownership of the person holding the deed and having possession of the land. The effect of this decision, if allowed to stand, will be to pave the way for the contesting of title to practically any piece of property in the State, regardless of validity.

The decision in question was given in an action brought by Channing Follette against the Pacific Light and Power Company to quiet the title to a strip of land, five feet wide, previously bought by the power company for a right-of-way. The power company held a deed to this strip, and Follette held a Torrens certificate that failed to show the company's interest in the property. The original owner of the land was one Charles H. Bogart, who, in November, 1915, by a duly executed deed, conveyed the five-foot strip to the company for a right-of-way and retained ownership in the balance of the lot. The deed was duly recorded in the customary manner. Later Bogart filed a petition for the registration of the lot under the Torrens Land Act and in due course of time received from the Registrar of Titles of Los Angeles County the regular certificate of title issued under and by virtue of said law. The certificate contained no reference to the deed or interest of the power company, making it appear that Bogart was the owner of the property described therein as held in "absolute fee simple." In his petition for Torrens registration it was charged, and admitted by the pleadings, that Bogart "knowingly failed" to disclose or set out the company's interest. He also failed to have inserted in the summons and the notice, as the Torrens law requires, the name of the company having an interest in the property and therefore entitled to receive notice of the pendency of the action. Thereafter, in 1917, Bogart sold the property to Leo Gibbs, who had no knowledge of the foregoing and who relied solely and exclusively upon the Torrens certificate as correctly describing the title and ownership of the entire property. Mr. Gibbs in turn sold the property to Channing Follette, who also, like Mr. Gibbs, claimed to be "an innocent purchaser for value."

The above facts were agreed to by both sides, and Judge Taft's decision is the mere conclusion of law entitling Follette to immediate and exclusive ownership and possession in fee simple of the entire property. An injunction was also issued prohibiting the power company from asserting any claim to the premises.

It is altogether evident that Bogart deliberately took advantage of the Torrens Act to defraud the company of its rights to the five-foot strip, and it is equally evident that under the old system of recording and transferring titles such a fraud could not have been perpetrated, or at least could have been relieved against by the court.

When the Torrens law was under initiative proceedings before the people, the San Francisco Labor Council and this paper were the only representatives of labor that had the foresight to anticipate results such as are illustrated by this case. An investigation at which proponents and opponents, as well as the author of the law himself, were present and the arguments and facts presented, left no room for any other conclusion than that, no matter how many and how great the advantages may be by the establishment of the Torrens system, it will prove a source of trouble, and sometimes great injury, by permitting the old and the new system to operate side by side as under the provisions of the initiative act. The facts in the above case vindicate that conclusion, and when a few more cases are brought to light in the years to come, as they are bound to be, we venture to predict that there will be found few friends of the present Torrens law among those who, then relying upon a mere illustrious name, thoughtlessly fastened this law upon us before fashioning it into a workable instrument. Unless a system of registering titles is made exclusive and compulsory upon all property, it cannot serve to guard against fraud or negligence, and imposes upon the prudent man the necessity of bearing the burden of search and insurance of title under both the old and the new systems, which simply means double the cost of maintaining but one system.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We never did look upon Provost Marshal General Crowder's work-or-fight order with favor because it is an attempt on the part of men who have all their lives been in the army and who know practically nothing of civilian affairs to coerce civilians into submitting to their dictation. The order, even if justifiable, can not be intelligently carried out and is certain to create much unnecessary hardship. If it is necessary to coerce some persons into working, the power to do so should be in the hands of local governments and the draft law should not be made the instrument for carrying out the policy. If the Federal Government feels that some such action is necessary a simple hint to local governments is all that would be required to prompt almost immediate action.

President Carleton of the Western Union Telegraph Company says he has no intention of relinquishing his position as head of the company when the Government takes over control of the telegraph systems of the country. This is only another illustration of the iron gall of this fellow. His lack of patriotism was the main cause of the Government being compelled to take control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, and he now hopes to be able to hang on to his high-salaried position and continue his injurious policies. He should not be allowed to remain in charge of affairs one minute after the Government takes control. The chief director of telegraph affairs should be some man who is in sympathy with the policies of the Administration and who can be depended upon to so conduct the business as to bring about the results desired by President Wilson and the people of the Nation. We have no room in this country at the present time for men of the Carleton type. He should go to Germany where surroundings would be more congenial to him.

With respect to the refusal of the San Francisco Labor Council to advise the Municipal Carmen's Union that a "twenty minutes' leeway" would not be a violation of the eight hour provision of the charter, a local paper remarks as follows: "Every minute of time over the eight hours has to be figured out until it takes one man's whole time computing the five, eight, ten or fifteen minutes it takes the individual men to complete their runs." The man who composed that thought must be a genius for misinformation and misunderstanding. First, even if it took one man's whole time to figure out the actual working time of four or five hundred men, it would have to be met if they are to be paid either straight or time and a half for the overtime worked by each man. The intent of the twenty minutes leeway is that the men may finish their runs within twenty minutes over the eight hours, and be paid only at the rate of straight time instead of at the overtime rate for the time exceeding the eight hours. As the time will have to be known and paid for, it is evident that it will take a man's whole time or the same time at any rate, no matter at what rate the men are paid. So we fail to see how that man's time could be saved for the city, leeway or no leeway, straight time or overtime, unless the paper means that the men might work for nothing for twenty minutes after the eight hours. If the latter is intended, it simply shows that the paper does not understand what it is attempting to tell its readers. Any working man would understand what twenty minutes leeway would mean, but the intelligence of a metropolitan paper does not average up to that of a workingman on subjects concerning labor.

WIT AT RANDOM

Doctor—Did that cure for deafness really help your brother?

Pat—Sure enough. He hadn't heard a sound for years, and the day after he took that medicine he heard from a friend in America.—New York "American."

Poets in the olden
Times used to live
Up in attics, but
Nowadays the attics
Of many poets are
Unoccupied.

—St. Louis "Star."

Wife—Hello! Dr. Bunyun? Yes? Come right away. Mr. Little has another one of his spells.

Doctor (half hour later)—Why didn't you send for me sooner? You should not have waited till your husband was unconscious.

Wife—Well, as long as he had his senses he wouldn't let me send for you.—New York "Evening World."

"Fools and children tell the truth," we are told. If you don't believe it, read the following: "I saw your mother going to a neighbor's as I crossed the street," said the lady caller to the little boy. "Do you know when she will be back?"

"Yes'm," answered truthful Jimmy. "She said she'd be back just as soon as you left!"

Mary knits our soldiers' socks,
Doing her bit with glee—
Flossy knits her pretty brows,
But not a sock knits she.

A French soldier who came proudly up to an American in a certain headquarters town the other day asked:

"You spik French?"

"Nope," answered the American, "not yet."

The Frenchman smiled complacently.

"Aye spik Eengleesh," he said. The American grinned and the Frenchman looked about for some means to show his prowess in the foreign tongue. At that moment a French girl, very neat and trim in her peaked hat, long coat, and high laced boots, came along. The Frenchman jerked his head toward her, looked knowingly at the American, and said triumphantly:

"Chicken."

The American roared.

"Shake," he said, extending his hand. "You don't speak English; you speak American."—London "Opinion."

A senator, apropos of the farmer's attempt to raise the price of wheat, said the other day:

"The farmer's are actuated by selfish motives in this business. It's like the story of the duel.

"Two gentlemen with their seconds retired to a farmer's meadow to fight a duel. The various preliminaries were arranged, and the duel was just about to begin when the gaunt figure of the farmer was seen racing across the grass toward the scene of conflict.

"The farmer seemed in great distress of mind. 'A humane chap,' the principals and seconds thought; 'he wants to prevent bloodshed'; and they welcomed him kindly.

"'Excuse me, gents,' the farmer said, gulping with emotion, 'but is this here goin' to be a sword or a pistol duel?"

"'Sword duel,' said a second. 'Why?"

"'Well, you see,' said the farmer, 'if it was a pistol duel I'd want to take my cows in first.'"—Washington "Star."

MISCELLANEOUS

LIBERTY DEFINED.

Liberty has never meant that men
Could do as they pleased without restraint;
Never in history has it been
A creed of license, unbridled, free
To hardened sinner and pallid saint;
Liberty simply means that we
(Tom and Dick and Harry and me,
Ella, Mary and Marjorie)
Shall have a decent and equal chance
To love and labor, progress and advance,
So long as we do not interfere
With the rights of others to do the same;
Liberty means that the field is clear
For a fair-fought fight and an honest game.
Liberty isn't a gift of God,
Like air and water and smiling sun;
It's something mortals have sought and won,
Won by roughest of roads they trod,
Won by braving the scourge and rod,
And held today and to be held.
Won by battle on blood-drenched sod,
Only by struggle and toil and fight.
Liberty means the right to give
Our selfish freedom that there may live
The larger freedom of all mankind.
It means we freely and gladly weld
Ourselves in a union of righteous might,
That we suffer and labor and sacrifice
For the world-wide freedom we hope to find—
Liberty lives at a staggering price,
And he who will not pay must be
A serf of selfishness—slave, not free!

FAVOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The War Labor Board has set its face against the individual labor contract and in a decision reached at hearings has affirmed the right of labor to collective bargaining.

Action came in the case of the General Electric Company's trouble at its Pittsfield, Mass., plant. It is the first decision of its kind by the board and establishes a precedent that will rule in all such conflicts between labor and employers during the war.

The General Electric Company at Pittsfield has always refused to recognize committees of its employees or representatives of the union at its plant. Individual contracts have been submitted to prospective employees and have been signed before the men have been placed on the payroll. The same system prevails in many of the large industrial plants of the country.

The case came to the board on appeal both against the contract system and on a question of wages. The chairmen of the board have been appointed to settle this wage dispute along with one at the Schenectady plant of the same company. At the latter plant the company has recognized committees of the employees.

In its order the board directed that the individual contracts now in effect be eliminated and that the company make none such in the future.

The decision is regarded as one of the greatest victories for labor in a series of victories awarded it since the Government began to mobilize industry to win the war.

FIGURES ON COST OF LIVING.

Retail food prices in the United States during the year from January 1st to May 15th increased 5 per cent, although most vegetables showed a decline. For the five years ending May 15th there was an average increase of 63 per cent in the price of food, according to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Miko Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
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Arthur Morey.....Vice-President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
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A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams.....Secretary
L. N. Ritzau.....Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, July 16, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.
New member: Elwood T. Hidden, flute; Mrs. H. C. Macquarrie, harp.
Transfers deposited: Sara V. Osborn, piano, 368, Reno; Chas. A. Cramer, cornet, drums, 43, Buffalo; C. A. Clogston, string bass, 47, Los Angeles.
Full members from transfer: Ed Quinn, W. J. Flashman, Robert Moreida, Richard T. Copley, Eduardo Diaz, E. L. Wright, Rea Harkness.
Transfers withdrawn: M. Pelz, Viola Mae Hein, Edgar Bayliss.
Death: F. Dauernheim.
Dues and assessments, second quarter, \$2.75, payable before September 30th; this includes 50c assessment account picnic tickets relief committee.

Passing of F. A. Dauernheim.

The membership will be shocked to learn of the sudden demise of F. A. Dauernheim, well known drummer of the organization. Mr. Dauernheim had been complaining of ill health for some time, but no one thought he was seriously ill. He passed away suddenly early on the morning of Sunday, July 14th. The interment took place on Tuesday afternoon and was under the auspices of this organization. The sympathy of the organization will go out to the family and relatives of the deceased in their hour of sorrow.

Paulsen Instruments For Sale.

The flutes and piccolos which were the property of the late A. Paulsen are for sale. Interested members should get into communication with Mrs. Paulsen, 3937 Army street, near Sanchez.

Rather Unusual.

A member of the union submits the following from a Salt Lake City paper, as he believes it will be of interest. He feels it needs no further comment, but speaks for itself:

"An innovation in local motion picturedom has been instituted by George E. Carpenter, manager of the Paramount-Empress. A few days ago he went to his musicians and announced that he believed he could get along with one less musician during the summer season and suggested that each, by turn, take a week's vacation. The look of discontent on the orchestral faces quickly turned to joy when the manager added, 'with pay, of course.' Carl A. Porter, assistant manager, as well as a musician and a machine operator, enjoyed a vacation this week."

Notice.

All members wishing to join a band, please communicate with Band Leader Wm. H. Lee, of the new 28th C. A. Band being formed at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal. Telephone Pacific 6000, Local 144.

Work or Fight Law.

This office has received some information from President Joseph N. Weber regarding the provisions of the work or fight ruling, in so far as it applies to our membership. Anyone desiring this information will be furnished it upon application to the secretary.

Oakland Branch Election.

The Alameda County Branch of this Local had an election on July 12th, at the headquarters in Oakland, with the following result:

President, F. N. Barney; Vice-President, J. J. Jerome (formerly J. J. Van Hovenberg); Secretary, Geo. E. Williams. Executive Board—Geo. A. Kelly, Jr., Tom Valerga, and L. N. Ritzau.

The appointment of L. N. Ritzau as Business Agent for Alameda County was endorsed by the meeting.

Secretary Williams of the Branch takes this means of informing the membership that he will be in his office, Blake Block, Twelfth and Washington streets, Oakland, every day between the hours of 12:30 and 2:30 p. m. for the transaction of business.

Error in Telephone Number.

Members will note that in the new address book there is an error in the telephone number of A. Lombardi, oboe. The correct number is Piedmont 8290-W. The street number is correct and it is only the telephone number that should be corrected.

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Ballou, Allen ("Doc"), King Edward Apts., 275 Turk street; Tel. Franklin 2215.
Bayles, M., St. Mark's Hotel, Oakland; Tel. Oakland 6000.
Bretland, Gordon, 2014 Cabrillo street; Tel. Pacific 1439.
Conger, T., 3614 22nd street; Tel. Valencia 5173.
Cruft, John, 825 27th street, Oakland; Tel. Lakeside 4511.
Encinas, R., 502 Castro street, Oakland; Tel. Oakland 5130.
Fabello, Philip, 2618½ College avenue, Berkeley; Tel. Berkeley 1790-J.
Glover, Fred, San Joaquin Hotel, Stockton, Cal.
Herman, C. A., Civic Center Hotel, 12th and Market; Tel. Market 588.
Higgins, George, 238 Leavenworth street; Tel. Prospect 5468.
Hunt, E. M., 68 Haight street.
Karp, M. S., Miami, Florida.
Kenny, Gerald, 956 Post street; Tel. Prospect 5346.
Krause, Arnold, Alcazar Hotel.
Kress, Victor C., U. S. S. "Oregon."
Pollard, Norman, 52 South Bleeker street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Rosset, Emil, 4523 Brookdale avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Rossi, Frank, King George Hotel; Tel. Sutter 5050.
Van Dyke, Harry E., Cosmos Hotel; Tel. Franklin 3331.
Yunker, B., 508 Mohn street, Steelton, Pa.
Wexler, M., Park 7908.
New members:
Cramer, Chas. A., Irwin Hotel.
Clogston, C. A., 68 Haight street.
Osborn, Sara V., Louise Apts., 434 Leavenworth street; Tel. Franklin 1646.

Members desiring to buy war stamps may purchase them any day or time from Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 115 MEMBERS

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MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	W. E. MILES
A. ANDERSON, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
H. F. ANDERSON	F. MOULTROP
F. P. ANTHES	RALPH MURRAY
L. ARMBUSTER	E. MUSSO
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GEO. ELKINS	A. F. RIESE
THOS. EWALD	O. F. ROMINGER
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VICTOR C. KRESS	CARL STEVENS
W. H. LEE	ED. SULLIVAN
C. A. LENZEN	DICK THESSIN
J. LEVINGSTONE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
HERBERT LOHSE	JESSE WALTON
A. MANCINI	JOS. WEISS
NINO MARCELLI	PAUL WHITEMAN
JOE F. MARONEY	A. E. WIEBALK
MCCARTHY	H. A. WILLIAMS
J. P. MCCARTHY	GEORGE B. WILD
CLAUD MEINERT	JOE K. WILSON
H. MELLETZ	R. L. VOSMER
M. L. MERKI	S. T. WOOLEY
SELIG MEYER	

Gabe Peralta has just completed a road trip with the "So Long Letty" company and has returned from New York and is now playing an engagement at the Orpheum Theatre in Los Angeles, Cal.

J. J. Jerome.

J. J. Van Hovenberg wishes the members to note that he has changed his name to J. J. Jerome. Mr. Jerome is the newly elected Vice-President of the Alameda County Branch and has for a number of years represented this Local in the Alameda County Labor Council, where he has been most influential.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

Big things are only little things put together. It is encouraging to think of this when confronted by a big task. Remember always that it is only a group of little tasks, any one of which you may easily do. It is ignorance of this fact that makes some men afraid to try.—W. P. Warren.

THRIFT AND LABOR.

There is a popular theory of economics that it is the spending of money that makes business, employment and wages. This is true to a certain extent, but it does not imply wasteful expenditure and does not deny thrift. It is not true that the throwing away of money in foolish expenses makes for prosperity.

There have been those who have criticised the War Savings campaign, alleging it to be a movement of capital for the purpose of getting wage-earners to live cheaper and save money during the war so they can be made to work cheaper after the war. This is absurd.

On the other hand, a prominent banker said: "Every dollar saved tends to raise wages. Why? Because the dollar that is saved must be put to work; otherwise it is not profitable. If it is placed in bank, it must seek investment, perhaps on real estate loans, meaning the employment of labor in buildings; perhaps on merchants' notes, meaning to help in the distribution of the products of labor; perhaps in loans to manufacturers, thus helping to employ labor. Every time a dollar goes to work it creates a demand for labor, and if we create a demand for labor, there must be a tendency to raise the wages of labor."

The foregoing statement sounds like good economics, and, moreover, it teaches the lesson of thrift and its value to labor; for a dollar saved is a dollar of strength. We know that in our unions. We know that if a union is without money, its troubles multiply. Employers neither fear nor respect it. A union with a strong treasury is apt to receive consideration.

Suppose an employer of a thousand hands knows that his employees have savings averaging \$500 each. He knows then that they can live a year without him. Suppose he knows, also, that they are members of a union that has a strong treasury. He knows then that through their affiliation they could live another year, or two years, without him. This means that he will be slow to attack their wages. It means also that he will be inclined to listen to requests for increases. It means that money power is just as essential and just as influential for the wage-earner and his union as it is for the business man and the bank.

But these are peace-time arguments. We are now engaged in a war to determine whether our free institutions shall survive. We are asked to save money by the purchase of War Savings Stamps and to loan our money to the Government. Every dollar invested in War Savings Stamps is a dollar lent to defend ourselves against German autocracy and brutality, and it is also a dollar to strengthen our economic conditions when the war is over. Every wage-earner in the land needs to get this fact fixed firmly in his mind, that every dollar we save is a tower of strength to us, whether we do it as individuals or as unions, or both, as well as a present aid to the Government which represents all the liberties we hold dear.

Discovery of a new protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel has been announced by the Shipping Board. "Engineers studying concrete construction are becoming more and more enthusiastic over the future of concrete ships," said R. J. Wig, chief of the concrete ship division. "From our comprehensive test at sea water we are assured that such vessels will last a minimum of several years without any protection. Application of well known protective coatings makes certain an extended life of several years additional, and with the further development of protective means which we have discovered, I believe the concrete ship can be made as permanent as steel if not more so."

NATIONAL LABOR LEADERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION

A. F. of L. Delegates Make Strong Protest

GOMPERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MINERS AND CARPENTERS VISIT PRESIDENT WILSON

The Anti-Saloon League forces are not having it all their own way. The attempt to deprive the workers of their beer is meeting with vigorous objection from labor organizations in all parts of the country. National unions, state federations, central bodies, and local unions are forwarding protests by telegraph and by mail, and mass meetings are being arranged in the larger cities.

The workers in Mine, Mill and Shop are aroused on this question as never before. With the manufacture of beer reduced by Government order to one-half, with little demand for barley as a substitute for flour, and an almost unprecedented grain crop in view, they declare in increasing numbers that the argument for Prohibition on grounds of conserving food is not made in good faith.

Delegates to St. Paul Convention of the A. F. of L., representing unions composed of more than 2,500,000 workers, during the last days of that gathering forwarded, by special committee, to the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, a protest in these terms:

According to Associated Press dispatch hearing on Jones Prohibition Amendment is set for next week. On account of American Federation of Labor Convention now in session we are prevented from attending these hearings, to voice our protest against the passage of this bill which we consider an unnecessary burden upon the workers of this nation. The curtailment of beer and wine from the scanty fare of the toilers will create dissatisfaction and we urge upon you not to consider favorably any further Prohibition legislation.

Samuel Gompers addressed the committee at a public hearing a few days later. His speech, a powerful argument against Prohibition at this time lest it give rise to widespread discontent, is now in the hands, or shortly will be, of the Labor Press.

The President of the United States a few days ago received a delegation consisting of the president of the A. F. of L., and representatives of the United Mine Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Labor's Emergency Liberty League. And thus was the protest of the Workers communicated directly to the Nation's Chief Executive himself.

But much work remains to be done. **What is your union doing?** If its members, including yourself, are willing that a bill should be passed which would deprive them of a glass of beer with their meals, or with friends after hours, **and which bill would not interfere with the rich man's wine cellar or his club's abundant store,** all you will need to do will be to keep silent, and this bill, with its class discrimination, will quickly become a law.

But if, on the other hand, you or they are disinclined to be made the Goat, you will need to get busy at once and make yourselves heard.

ACT TODAY! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

(Y-6)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 12, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell and Treasurer McTiernan excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "The Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Pile Drivers, Don Cameron, A. L. McDonald, J. D. Barnes, Wm. Moore, Dan Kain, Dan McGilvery. Bakers No. 24—Philip Tostensen, David Schott, vice S. Leman, Paul Guderly. Ladies Garment Workers—J. Carpel, J. Greenberg. Auto Carriage Painters—L. T. Johnson, Dave Anderson. Grocery Clerks—Mrs. Emily Bernard, A. N. Seslia, vice G. E. Strawbridge, A. F. Williams. Cooks No. 44—E. G. Buehrer, Anton Balslow, Joseph Depool, Frank Moleda, A. E. Steimer. Cooks Helpers—Nick Stark, F. Peterson, Orro Plumbeck, R. Cochran, Al. Price. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Musicians' Union, invitation to participate in parade of membership to be held on Thursday, July 18th. From the Board of Supervisors, relative to traffic regulations. From Asphalt Workers' Union, thanking Council for assistance rendered in negotiating its new wage scale.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from the Draughtsmen's Union No. 16,129.

Referred to Joint Labor Day Committee—From Mayor Rolph and the Board of Supervisors, accepting invitation to participate in the celebration of Labor Day.

Requests Complied With—From the San Francisco "Examiner," requesting Council to distribute petitions among the working men and women relative to the granting of suffrage to the women of America. From the Central Labor Council of Oakland, requesting Council to endorse the early closing movement of the Retail Clerks' Unions. From the Red Chevron, requesting Council's permission to appear before it and to explain its aims and objects.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Ferguson, requesting Council to condemn the practice of employers who are taking unfair advantage of the nation's urgent need for help by replacing men called to the service by women at the lowest wages for which they can be obtained and that we pledge our moral support to influence legislation that will forever prohibit the exploitation of women workers in this State and Nation. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Industrial conditions brought about by the war necessitate the employment of women in various occupations heretofore occupied by men who are now engaged in military service fighting to preserve the ideals embodied in our Declaration of Independence and that liberty shall not perish; and

"Whereas, Unscrupulous and unpatriotic employers are taking unfair advantage of the nation's urgent need for help and replacing those men with women at the lowest wage for which they can be obtained, thus ignoring the avowed disapproval of the President of any person, firm or corporation taking advantage of the nation's critical condition to unjustly swell their private fortunes; and

"Whereas, We believe that any woman taking a man's place and performing the duties connected therewith with equal efficiency should receive the same compensation as he who is now fighting on the battlefields of France; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council,

in regular meeting assembled, this 12th day of July, 1918, that we condemn such practice as a menace to our country's welfare, and that we pledge our moral support to influence legislation that will forever prohibit the exploitation of women workers in this State and Nation; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, a copy to Governor Wm. D. Stephens, and the Central Labor Bodies of the State, with a request for similar action.

Resolutions were received from the Army Street Improvement Assn., requesting Council to urge the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to give their immediate attention to the construction of a municipal line on Army street, from Potrero ave. to Church street, thereby connecting this line with the new line of the United Railroads which the city is entitled to use. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment—that the part relating to the routing of said line be eliminated; amendment to amendment—that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment to amendment carried. Moved to grant the privilege of the floor to the president of the Army Street Assn. was lost.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the Water Front Workers' Federation, protesting against the establishment of any service department for the handling of stevedores, marine workers and longshoremen as being unnecessary and likely to lead to discrimination, partiality and other acts not conducive to the best interests of a free people. Moved to endorse; amendment that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Municipal Carmen—Secretary selling \$500 worth of Thrift Stamps each month; asked advice on allowing 20 minutes over 8 hours on straight time. Waiters—Help in city institutions have not received an increase in wages; Dr. Broderick seems to want to replace the men with women at cheaper wages.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the proposed wage scale of the Paste Makers' Union the secretary was advised to assist the union in negotiating the new scale with employers.

The application for a boycott on the Mead's Restaurants was laid over until a conference can be held with the management of the firm. In the matter of the pending wage scale of Car Repairers' and Trackmen's Union, secretary was requested to attend the next meeting of the Board of Public Works and assist in urging the granting of their demands. In the matter of a new wage scale for the Laundry Workers' Union, it is the belief that all means of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment has not been exhausted, and the Union was advised to take no further action until the sub-committee of this Council has another conference with the employers. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Made a progressive report on the proposed charter amendment submitted by Barbers' Union No. 148, relative to empowering the city to establish certain housing enterprises and providing new methods of financing such enterprises. While the committee did not approve of the amendment as submitted, it stated it would draft one or more charter amendments to define and enumerate the city's powers with respect to the establishment of public utilities, along the lines of the Los Angeles charter, which is very complete in such respects; the committee would also draft an amendment to provide a new system of financing public utilities without the resort to bond issues. Committee will hold a meeting Thursday evening, July 25th, to consider proposed drafts of such amendments to be submitted by the secretary of the committee.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on

Orpheum

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CARL JORN, The Distinguished Tenor of the New York Metropolitan and London Royal Opera Companies; Return Engagement by General Request, MARIE NORDSTROM, in "Let's Pretend"; 63RD UNITED STATES INFANTRY BAND, in Patriotic Selections; LILI PETSCHNIKOFF, The World Famous Violiniste, in New Selections; LOWELL B. DREW AND VESTA WALLACE, in "At the Soda Fountain"; EQUILLO BROTHERS, Masters of Equilibrium; MAYO & LYNN, A Racy Conversation; RUTH BUDD, "The Girl With the Smile"; ALLIED NATIONS' OFFICIAL WAR FILMS; Henri De Vries presents the Spectacular Comedy-Drama "CAMOUFLAGE."

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FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

The Superior Court for San Francisco has granted this Corporation permission to change its name to **The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society** and the Superintendent of Banks and Secretary of State have issued the necessary certificates authorizing this to be done. As soon as these proceedings are legally effective, the change will be immediately made, of which our depositors, stockholders and the public generally will be duly advised.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(An American Corporation chartered by the State of California in 1868)

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets	\$59,397,625.20
Deposits	55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund	284,897.17
Number of Depositors	60,964

all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that it is no infringement on the 8-hour day principle to give 20 minutes to Municipal Railway by the platform men; amendment—that the matter be referred to the Carmen's Union; amendment and the original motion lost.

Moved that labor and its officials assist in making successful the celebration of the Fall of the Bastille Day; Carried.

Receipts—\$530.95. **Expenses**—\$1570.36.

Adjourned at 11:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR,

Secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

TRADE-UNION WOMAN APPOINTED.

The assistant chief of the new Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Miss Mary Anderson, whose appointment has just been announced, is the first trade-union woman appointed to an administrative office in a national executive department. She is a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and has been for seven years organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago. At present she is also vice-chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League.

For eighteen years Miss Anderson, who is of Swedish birth, worked as a stitcher in Chicago shoe factories. During much of that time she was president of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Local, and for a year when she was working in a factory at Lynn, Mass., she was president of the women's local there.

Miss Anderson enters her new position from the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, where she has been supervisor in this woman's branch of the industrial service section. In this capacity her work consisted chiefly of conferences with workers and employers in connection with the enforcement of the Government's labor policy in munition factories.

Mary Anderson knows the labor story because she has lived it. Necessarily does she know the labor woman's problems.

"The need for the Woman's Bureau, and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grow out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding women in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not received enough attention is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in the policy-making boards.

"Until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the Woman's Bureau has a big work cut out for it. Women have been left out of labor councils heretofore. Not even in the executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are women represented. There is no woman on the National War Labor Board. The greatest thing in the future of the Woman's Bureau will be the fact that its chief, a woman, will be a member of the War Labor Policies Board. This means that she will have equal authority with any man on the Board, not only with regard to women, but with regard to men also—bringing to bear in the Government for the first time in the history of this country the woman's point of view on labor questions."

Miss Anderson expresses herself strongly in favor of writing the Government's labor standards into all Government contracts. The greatest problem of all the new bureau will have to deal with, she says, is the problem of securing

equal pay for equal work by women and men. In scores of factories, according to her observations, women are now doing men's work for less than the men are paid.

"We must focus attention on such things as this, and on the ten-hour shift that prevails for women in some factories, both day and night. Women know what such conditions mean to women, the mothers of the race. On these and all other labor questions we hope to make the Woman's Bureau the expression of the labor woman's point of view in the Government's labor administration."

DEPORTED MEN FILE SUIT.

One hundred and sixty civil suits were filed at Tombstone, Arizona, by the men deported from Bisbee and the Warren district on July 12, 1917. The suits ask for damages aggregating upward of \$3,280,000.

The actions were filed against the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, the Shattuck Mining Company, M. J. Cunningham, Walter Douglas, former Sheriff Harry Wheeler, F. B. King, Gerald Sherman and others alleged to have been implicated in the wholesale deportation of miners.

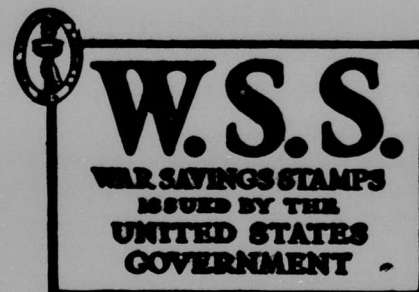
STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

At Bridgeport, Conn., the 10,000 members of the Machinists' unions who struck to enforce the wage rate announced by the Government, returned to work when they were assured that the War Labor Board would grant them a hearing and award the fixed wage called for under the Government provisions. Representatives of the board are hearing the complaints of the workers and the employers. Before the rate of 78 cents for toolmakers and 68 for machinists could be put into effect, the Secretary of War postponed its enforcement, pending a standard wage being set for the country.

PAID ONLY BY INSTALLMENTS.

Widespread impression that insurance of men in the military service is paid in lump sums after their death led the War Department last

week to issue a statement that payments of benefits under the war risk insurance act are made over the period of twenty years. The insurance is payable, on the death of the insured, on the basis of \$5.75 per month for each \$1000 of insurance, for 240 monthly installments. For the maximum of \$10,000 the beneficiary would receive a payment of \$57.50 per month for twenty years.



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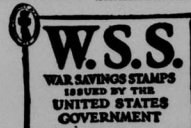
TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

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\$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each
(State number wanted) (See prices below)

25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.
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Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 202, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
‡Linotype and Intertype.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(37)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	668	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(64)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(56)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	318	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	269	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(163)	*Lanson & Larray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press.....	25	Fremont
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. C.....	3390	Eighteenth
(28)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(63)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	363	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	213	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	318	Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.....	1733	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(52)	Turner & Dahnen.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	1105	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley.....	343	Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259	Minna
(201)	Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.....	311	Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.....	140	Second
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....	509-515	Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(11)	*Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie		
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(121)	*California Democrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	16th and Capp	
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(39)	*Mission Enterprise.....	3358	Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30	Sharon

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a most satisfactory condition of affairs, the assets of the organization being just \$9.69 cents shy of the \$10,000 mark. During the year the society expended \$3314.70 for the relief of its members and there was an actual gain in assets for the year of \$564.32. The following were elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year: President, Charles A. Pirie; first vice-president, Carroll E. Fisk; second vice-president, George A. Tracy; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; members of the board of directors: H. T. Darr, George M. Hearst; marshal, James D. Laing; guardian, L. Nordhausen. After the election and installation of the new officers, George A. Tracy, chairman of the board of directors, presented retiring president George M. Hearst with a gold I. T. U. watch charm, suitably engraved, as an appreciation from the organization for work well done. He also presented Secretary Michelson with a beautiful leather hand bag, a gift from the members of the board of directors who have been associated with him for a long time in the conduct of the society's business. During the progress of the meeting the hall was darkened and a moving picture machine threw on a screen the caption: "President Wilson's Mutual Aides," followed by colored slides of the enlisted members of the society. It had been intended to use the slides at the recent entertainment and dance, but through a misunderstanding that was not done. W. Lyle Slocum managed the affair.

Christopher H. Freeman, well-known member, for a long time employed as an operator on the Danish-Norwegian newspaper, "The Bien," has been admitted to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, and left for that institution Monday last. Freeman was once before a resident of the Home, but left the institution several years ago much improved in health.

Secretary Michelson left last Tuesday morning for a short vacation. He will visit B. F. Heinke, one of No. 21's old members who retired several years ago and who lives in the wilds of Mendocino County about four hours horseback ride from the little station known as Farley, which is above Willits, on the Northwestern Pacific. Heinke and Michelson have been corresponding for several months about the details of this trip. Mike balked at the horseback ride for a long time but was finally persuaded to go. We hope that he enjoyed every foot of the ride.

Secretary John S. O'Connell of New York Typographical Union was surprised recently by the receipt of a letter, the contents of which were a crisp \$100 bill and an explanatory note with the following words: "Conscience money for Big Six." Secretary O'Connell has placed the money to the credit of the "conscience fund," which will be carried as an asset of the union in the hope of awakening all members similarly stricken.

The recent newspaper consolidation in Salt Lake City has been dissolved and the "Telegram" now appears as an evening paper without a Sunday morning edition. The "Herald-Republican" now appears as the Salt Lake "Herald."

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1072—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2503 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1055 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 237—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 2d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 23—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 482—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 69—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 3—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roosevelt Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 296 Fremont.
Typographical No. 31—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 526 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—215-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Under the new order a number of additional situations have been created.

Many of the residents of the Union Printers Home have mastered the art of knitting socks for soldiers and it is said that the main building and beautiful grounds surrounding it now afford an interesting picture depicting the loyalty of those who are doing their bit for Uncle Sam.

THE STREETCAR WRECK.

Last Saturday morning one of those monstrosities known as the "one-man cars" operated on some lines by the United Railroads was wrecked and seven persons killed and forty others injured. The car carried more than one hundred passengers at the time, most of whom were shipbuilders on their way to work at the Shaw-Batcher plant. The cause of the accident has not been definitely established, and different stories are in circulation concerning it. One story is to the effect that the man in charge of the car was busy collecting fares at the time and the car was being operated by one of the passengers, who allowed it to strike the curve at full speed, throwing it from the track and causing it to turn over. The car company claims that the air brakes refused to respond because some one had tampered with them. An investigation, however, is being made by the authorities in the hope that the facts may be brought out. One thing, however, is clear to everyone, and that is that the company should not be allowed to run one-man cars at all, because one man cannot attend to the collecting of fares and the operation of the car at the same time.

The triple funeral services of Armando, Louis and Herbert Perasso, who were killed in the streetcar wreck on the Visitacion line, were held Tuesday morning at the family residence, 811 Athens street. Requiem mass was celebrated at Corpus Christi Church at 11 o'clock, after which the bodies were interred at Holy Cross Cemetery. Armando, the youngest of the brothers, was unmarried. Louis is survived by a widow and three children, two girls and a boy. Herbert is also survived by a widow and three children. The brothers are also survived by their aged parents.

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WE CLOSE AT 9 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NIGHTS



We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

It is Up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.

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ESTABLISHED 1891
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 TRADING
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ARTIST AT UNION IRON WORKS.

Finn Haakon Frolich, sculptor, famous for his monuments at several world's expositions, has forsaken his modeling tools and is now working as shipbuilder at the Union Iron Works in this city. He learned the trade in his youth, and said as he went to work in the shipyard: "Any man who knows anything about a ship, or how to build one, at this time belongs nowhere but in the yards where construction is going on. I will remain a rigger until the defeat of kaiserism; after that is accomplished, I may think of my art again." That is the spirit that makes the shipyards hum everywhere and that will bridge the Atlantic with American ships.

JOINT USE OF OAKLAND MOLE.

Santa Fe and Western Pacific passenger trains will use the Oakland mole jointly with the Southern Pacific under the United States Railway Administration's plans for a unified transportation system throughout the country. William G. McAdoo is here on the spot to carry through the proposition for consolidation of the facilities of the three companies.

RETAIL DELIVERY DRIVERS.

The following officers were elected at a special meeting of Retail Delivery Drivers, Local No. 278, held Monday evening, July 15th, to serve for the unexpired term of their predecessors, to-wit: Business Agent, George W. Kilpatrick; Recording Secretary, P. Huling; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, P. Schunk.

GAIN 10 CENTS AN HOUR.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 474, of Memphis, Tenn., instructed its business agent to get in touch with the contractors and inform them that more money would be very acceptable for their labor. After a conference an understanding was reached whereby the contractors consented to raise the pay of the men 10 cents, making the hourly rate 75 cents. Scarcity of electricians may make it necessary for the men to work 10 hours with the regular overtime pay.

VICTIM OF STREET CAR CRASH.

Mary Elizabeth Reardon, 5-year-old niece of Timothy A. Reardon, President of the Board of Public Works, is dead and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reardon, lies seriously injured at St. Luke's Hospital as a result of being struck by an inbound San Mateo car near Holy Cross cemetery. The child died after both legs had been amputated. Hope for Mrs. Reardon's recovery is expressed. The accident was caused by confusion on the part of both the motorman and the pedestrians.

KEEP AWAY FROM OMAHA.

In spite of the fact that it is claimed by certain employers and building contractors that there is a scarcity of labor in Omaha, the secretary of the building trades council makes the announcement that the city is overcrowded with idle men at the present time. Wages are low and a fight is being made to hold the workers down to a 10-hour day.

APPOINTED TO GOOD JOB.

John F. Stevens, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, has been appointed as one of the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway System at a salary of \$5000 per year. It is the first time a governor has favored a labor man with a salaried position that paid over \$2000 per year.

INCREASE 20 CENTS AN HOUR.

At Peoria, Ill., members of the Machinists' Union have been advanced in pay 20 cents per hour, bringing their average pay up to 80 cents. In 1912 their pay was 33 1-3 cents per hour. The union now has a membership of 1200 and of this number only about 75 work in contract shops.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS GAIN.

Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union has received a letter from the Prager's Department Store that, from July 1st, all operators, both male and female, will receive the same salary and be accorded the full demands of the union.

CONTROL OF S. F. HARBOR.

The preliminary step in a movement to secure for San Francisco the control of the harbor front was taken Monday when Supervisor Richard Welch introduced a resolution calling upon Mayor Rolph to appoint a committee to devise ways and means to accomplish the purpose. If the Legislature turns over the control to the city it will be possible to prosecute plans already in preparation for the establishment of great warehouses, movable cranes and other facilities for the enlargement of the business of this port.

PACIFIC GAS SETTLES.

Journeyman electricians and cable splicers employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have been granted a wage increase of 80 cents a day, dating from June 8th, after a conference of nearly six weeks. The new scale is based on the wage awarded government mechanics by the United States Wage Adjustment Board last January. Electricians now receiving \$5 a day hereafter will receive \$5.80, and cable splicers who have been receiving \$6 per day will receive \$6.80 a day. More than 3000 men in thirty northern counties where the company operates will benefit.

The company has been permitted by the Railroad Commission to increase its rates for electricity and combined light and power sold through a meter.

TWO PLATOON FOR FIREMEN.

The San Francisco Fire Department will inaugurate the two-shift or two-platoon system by August 15th, according to a resolution passed by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Mayor Rolph has also interested himself in securing an early start of the system as approved by the people a year ago at a municipal election. It was then promised that the change would be made as soon as the motorization of the apparatus had been brought up to a point where it would not entail the use of additional men to operate the system. Apparently this point has now been reached, and our city will be added to those in the East that now have adopted the system to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

WIRE CONTROL BILL IS SIGNED.

The wire control bill, empowering the President to take over all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines, has been signed by President Wilson.

A GOOD WATCH

Is as essential to a man or a woman as

Good Eyesight Is

and we can supply both accurate timekeepers with Our Guarantee and Fair Prices, without the Fancy Profits, and with

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